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August 4, 2014

**Via Electronic Filing**

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary  
PA Public Utility Commission  
PO Box 3265  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

Re: Implementation of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act of 2004  
Docket No. L-2014-2404361

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Enclosed for electronic filing please find the Comments of the Retail Energy Supply Association ("RESA") to the Proposed Rulemaking Order Entered on February 20, 2014 with regard to the above-referenced matter. Copies to be served in accordance with the attached Certificate of Service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deanne M. O'Dell".

Deanne M. O'Dell

DMO/lww  
Enclosure

cc: Kriss Brown w/enc. (via email only)

**BEFORE THE  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Implementation of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act of 2004 :  
Docket No. L-2014-2404361

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**COMMENTS OF RETAIL ENERGY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION TO PROPOSED  
RULEMAKING ORDER ENTERED FEBRUARY 20, 2014**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

The Commission’s regulations regarding the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act of 2004 (“AEPS Act”), 73 P.S. § 1648.1, et. seq., are codified at 52 Pa. Code §§ 75.1-75.70 of the Pennsylvania Code. In its Proposed Rulemaking Order entered February 20, 2014, the Commission proposes revisions to the existing regulations regarding the portfolio standard, interconnection and net metering rules.<sup>1</sup> Notice of the Proposed Rulemaking was published on July 5, 2014 at 44 Pa.B. 4179 with comments to be filed by August 4, 2014.

The Retail Energy Supply Association (“RESA”)<sup>2</sup> is a broad and diverse group of retail energy suppliers who share the common vision that competitive retail energy markets deliver a more efficient, customer-oriented outcome than a regulated utility structure. RESA is devoted to

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<sup>1</sup> See *Proposed Rulemaking: Implementation of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act of 2004*, Docket No. L-2014-2404361, Order entered February 20, 2014 (“Proposed Rulemaking Order”); Notice; Proposed Rulemaking; Implementation of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act of 2004, 44 Pa.B. 4157, 4179 (Saturday, July 5, 2014).

<sup>2</sup> RESA’s members include: AEP Energy, Inc.; Champion Energy Services, LLC; Consolidated Edison Solutions, Inc.; Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.; Direct Energy Services, LLC; GDF SUEZ Energy Resources NA, Inc.; Homefield Energy; IDT Energy, Inc.; Integrys Energy Services, Inc.; Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. dba IGS Energy; Just Energy; Liberty Power; MC Squared Energy Services, LLC; Mint Energy, LLC; NextEra Energy Services; Noble Americas Energy Solutions LLC; NRG Energy, Inc.; PPL EnergyPlus, LLC; Stream Energy; TransCanada Power Marketing Ltd. and TriEagle Energy, L.P. The comments expressed in this filing represent only those of RESA as an organization and not necessarily the views of each particular RESA member.

working with all stakeholders to promote vibrant and sustainable competitive retail energy markets for residential, commercial and industrial consumers.

The current regulations expressly permit, but do not require, electric generation suppliers (“EGSs”) to offer net metering programs to their customers. Unlike electric distribution companies (“EDCs”) which are required to offer net metering to customer-generators in accordance with the Commission’s regulations, EGSs that decide to provide net metering may do so pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in their agreements with their customer-generators. RESA does not support any significant changes to this currently existing approach. However, RESA does support incorporating specific operational protocols into the existing regulations that will facilitate the ability of EGSs to offer net metering service to their customers. Facilitating the ability of EGSs to offer net metering is in the public interest as it will benefit the competitive market by making more options available to customers.

## **II. RECOMMENDED REGULATORY LANGUAGE**

To facilitate the ability of EGSs to offer net metering service to customers, RESA recommends that the following specific operational protocols be added to the newly proposed renumbered Section 75.13(c) (which is currently Section 75.13(b) of the existing regulations):

(c) An EDC shall file a tariff with the Commission that provides for net metering consistent with this chapter. An EDC shall file a tariff providing net metering protocols that enable EGSs to offer net metering to customer-generators taking service from the EGSs. THE TARIFF SHALL REQUIRE THAT EDC’S ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE TRANSACTIONS CONVEY TO THE CUSTOMER’S EGS, IN A TIMELY MANNER, A NET METERED CUSTOMER’S ACTUAL, NET CONSUMPTION INFORMATION. THE TARIFF SHALL ALSO REQUIRE THAT ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE TRANSACTION IDENTIFY ALL NET METERED CUSTOMERS. IN ADDITION, EACH EDC’S WHOLESALE SETTLEMENT REPORTING TRANSACTIONS FOR NET METERED CUSTOMERS SHALL REFLECT THE CUSTOMER’S ACTUAL NET CONSUMPTION INFORMATION. \* \* \* \*

Inclusion of these specific operational protocols is important to ensure that EGSs wishing to offer net metering to their customers have timely and necessary access to information about the customer to facilitate net metering. Without information about a net metering customer's consumption, EGSs are hampered in their ability to structure and deliver competitive products to these customers. Similarly, delays in available information are not conducive to viable competitive offerings to net metering customers. For example, EDC charges today reflect the actual net consumption on a "near real time" basis, but EGSs must wait approximately 60 days to receive the information from the EDC. This period of time leads to a mismatch of information for approximately two months creating confusion for the customer. Such delays in the transmission of information do not appear to be necessary given that the EDC has this information on a real time basis and can easily convey it at the time of receipt through EDI transactions. By addressing these operational protocols, the Commission will be ensuring that EGSs are given the necessary tools and information required to structure competitive alternative products to customers who are interested in net metering.<sup>3</sup> Such a result benefits customers and the competitive market and is in the public interest.

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<sup>3</sup> The Commission should also consider requiring the EDCs to post the THEO manuals and/or any documentation they are required to file as provided for in the PJM OATT tariff on their supplier support websites.

**III. CONCLUSION**

RESA appreciates this opportunity to provide its comments regarding this proceeding and looks forward to continuing to assist the Commission with this process.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: August 4, 2014

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